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H.C. Burleigh Papers

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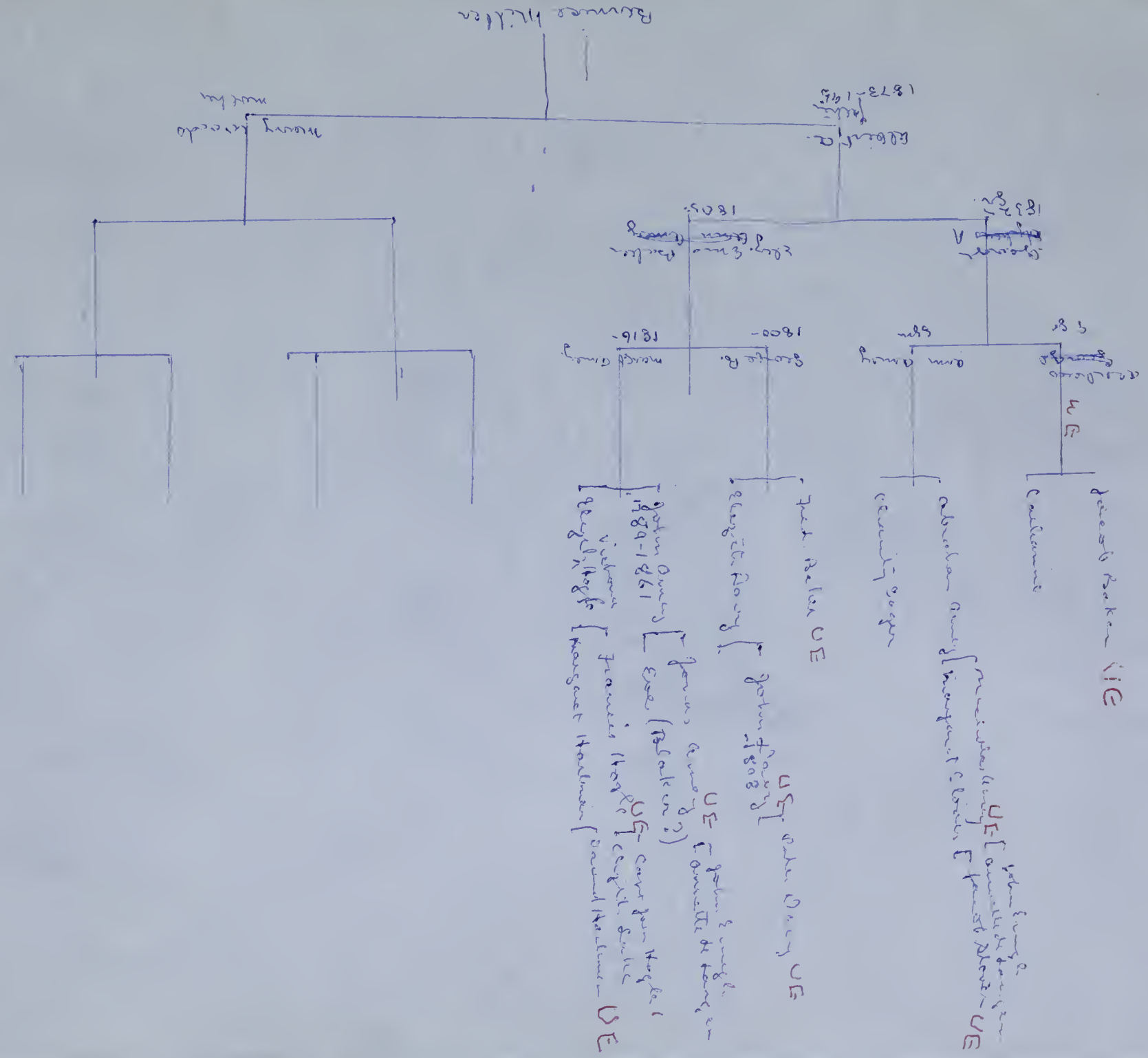
Robert Parker VE
Caroline
Abraham Quincy VE
Elizabeth Quincy
Joseph Peabody VE
Joshua Quincy VE
Joshua Quincy VE
Elizabeth R.
Mary Quincy
Elizabeth Quincy VE
Joshua Quincy VE
Thomas Quincy Hancock VE
Elizabeth Quincy
Mary Quincy
Elizabeth Quincy
Hancock
Hancock
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Hancock

THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN.

By this time Burgoyne was in deep trouble. His army was closely hemmed in, and provisions were in extremely short supply. Autumn was approaching, and his soldiers were shivering in the summer clothing; intermittent rains gave way to cold nights which left rime on the musket barrels in the early morning. Snow flakes drifted by on the northern breezes, while the green of the hills changed to scarlet and gold. His home base in Quebec was more than two hundred miles away, and the enemy continued to press more closely.

Thus, capitulation was the only answer to his dilemma. Negotiations ensued and on the morning of the 17th of October, his troops laid down their arms in surrender.

By the terms agreed upon, the Indians, Colonials and Provincials were allowed to return to Canada, with the stipulation that they should not again bear arms during the present conflict.

I doubt if the Amey brothers ever returned to Saratoga after the end of the war, even though their parents and siblings still resided there. The reason may well be the feeling of antipathy that lingered in the hearts of all concerned. In support of this statement, I wish torefer you to a resolution drawn up by the Saratogans on the 6th of May, 1783. The British army had surrendered at Yorktown on October 18th, 1781, and on November 30, 1782, Great Britian had concededto the American freedom, and the next 20th January the Americans declared their independence.

The war was over. The Americans were free, but the people of Saratoga still resented those unfortunate tories who had joined the enemy, and who had fought at the battle of Saratoga against the rebels. And on the 6th of May, 1783, they expressed their feelings, as follows:

I have my doubts if the Carey brothers never returned to Saratoga, even though their relatives continued to live there. The reason may well be the feeling of antipathy evidenced by the attitude of the Saratogan people. In support of this statement I wish to quote a resolution drawn up by the Saratogans on the 6th of May 1783. The British army had surrendered at Yorktown on 18th October, 1781, and on 30 November 1782, ~~the~~ Great Britain conceded to America freedom. The Americans therefore declared their independence on 20 January 1783.

The war was over, the Americans were free, but the people of Saratoga still resented those unfortunate Tories who had fought with the enemy at the battle of Saratoga in 1777; and expressed their ~~attitude~~ feelings as follows:

was married four times — 1st wife Sarah Smith; 2nd Phebe Coombs; 3rd Elizabeth Shibley; 4th Elizabeth Baker. He drew lands by O.C. 28 Jan., 1808.

8 David, born 8 Aug 1785 at Ernestown, and married Catherine Snider. He drew land by O.C. 28 Jan 1808.

9. Peter, born 21 July 1787, at Ernestown. He married Mary Baker, and died 16 Dec., 1878. He drew land by O.C. 18 Feb., 1811

10 Mary, born 17 June 1789; married John Ansilstine and drew land by O.C. 23 Nov. 1816

26 11 Nicholas, the youngest child, was born 24 Oct 1791; and married Mary Snider 10 March, 1812. He died 26 Aug 1854, and his wife on 14 July 1886, aged 75; both interred in Wilton Cemetery. He drew land as U.E. on 16 June 1818

It has been said, John Emigh was the father of these two errant sons who accompanied the Jessups and became soldiers in General Burgoyne's Army. John continued to reside in the Saratoga District until he died on 24th May, 1801. He never saw his sons after their departure.

The reason is found in this decree declared by the

27 Inhabitants of the * District. Here it is:—

This is a sad comment and reveals the bitterness of friends and relatives. At the time this decree was created the war had ended, and the Treaty between the Mother Country and her rebel colonies was about to signed

In the previous November (1782) Great Britain had conceded to the freedom of the American Colonies and Independence had been declared in January

In addition the old man was forced to pay an extra tax for having two sons serving with the enemy.

I have just ~~made~~ copied of a very interesting journal of a small group of young men who left their homes to join the British Army in the summer of 1777. They eventually became early settlers along the lower Bay of Quinté in Ernestown Township.

These included
Simmons, Zielie, Bonisteel, Miller, Glover, Hess, Huffman, Baker
Asselstine, Hagedorn.

The story is told in broken Dutch accent and describes travel from Claverack, just south of Albany N.Y. in July 1777 to the Battle of Saratoga, and thence by way of Lakes George and Champlain to the St Lawrence and eventually to Quebec City in 1777-8 (2 year later)

Paper. J V Gunde
Gödson
Cashen, Rous

Martin

Among the ~~thousands~~ hundreds of residents of the Rhine Valley who availed themselves of good Queen Anne's offer of peace within the bounds of the British ~~Islands~~ ~~Kingdom~~ was Johan Nicklaas Emich ~~wife Anna Catherina~~ who was a member of the second party which sailed to England from Holland in June 1710.

Johan Nicklaas was evidently a young unmarried man when he made the journey. He was still single when in 1712 he arrived in America, one of that large group of Palatines ~~who~~ were transferred to America to produce tar for the British Navy. A few years later it would seem that he married about 1714 Anna Catharine Mueller, also coming from a Rhine Valley family, whose parents had also voluntarily left the Rhine Valley for peace in Great Britain. There is considerable uncertainty as to their lives during the succeeding twenty years. They were of the Lutheran Church but records are lacking as to baptisms of their nine children. It is also not known where they were living, except that Nicklaus Eemich was ~~living~~ recorded as residing at the West Camp in 1717. His surname was variously written Emich, Emigh, Eemich, but gradually altered to become Ainey as the name is spelled today.

Johan Nicolaus must have prospered as he was able to obtain lease of land in Beekman Town to the east of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Here he was settled at the "Clove" near Poughquag, and ~~in 1740~~ in 1740 erected a stone house which is still standing, or at least was in 1945. Here the itinerant Lutheran minister from New York used to hold services, and baptize the babes born since his last visit. This old house is located at North Clove on the town of Union Vale

In less than a decade after settlement in Saratoga, dark clouds of rebellion dimmed the horizon all because of a tax on tea by the Mother Country in an attempt to pay for the war which freed the colonies from the menace of French on their doorsteps. But it didn't serve that purpose. Instead Rebellion followed, and the people were divided. The majority wished for complete freedom from British influence, while the rest hoped for ~~prompt~~ settlement by arbitration.

The Ennis, like many others, having been protected by British Institutions, still looked for peace.

The Ennis Family had been living in Saratoga less than a decade when the clouds of rebellion darkened the horizon. Although it seems that a tax on tea ~~spurred the final step~~ had angered the colonists even though the tax was of disagreeable, the thing led to another. Sam Adams said to be a smuggler took an active part in augmenting the rebellion. The fact that he owed 70 000 pounds in London added to his nervous. Punishment and freedom from debt would be avoided if the colonies were freed. Also came the ~~opinion~~ dumping of the tea into Boston Harbor. And the battle of Bunker Hill.

Such action stirred up the colonies. The rebels organized their ranks. Laws were passed and action was taken against those who refused to sign an Association. Before the citizens of the colonies realized what was happening, open rebellion occurred.

Sam Adams, one of the most ardent advocates of colonial independence. And no wonder. He was reputed to be a smuggler, who was also indebted to Londoners for seventy thousand pounds currency. So no wonder he sought freedom from British Domination.

With all the bitterness associated with such action. Those who refused to sign the association soon suffered from onslaughts both authorized and by mob rule & attacks. Tar & feathers, robbery, rape, destruction & theft with confiscation and sale of property both real and personal. plunder, theft

Added to this type of abuse, the rebel army under Generals Arnold & Montgomery attempted to capture Quebec & drive the British

B

Record, in the Lutheran Church in New York, note in 1745; that this house was "On chuel at Backway on the Klove." There is also the following notation:

"1740 11th Sunday after Trinity, a baptism during religious service at Niclaas Emig in the "Klove" of Backway"

While in Beekman Precinct it is recorded that Nicholas Emich branded his animals with his mark NE

The children of Johan Niclaas Emich and his wife Anna Catharina were

1 Anna Maria, born 22 April 1715. She married Peter Lossing, Jr.
2. John, bapt 7 April, 1717 (see below)
3. Lawrence, born 6 Feb, 1719. He married Anna Maria Becker and they were the parents of the wife of Conrad Sills' wife and with their parents as witnesses along the grand parents of his several sons.
4. Johan Nicholas, born 30 Nov 1720. He married Eve ——. Lake Bay of Quinte
5. Henry, bapt. 9 July 1722. He married Sarah Flegler.
6. Philip, who married Gertrude Lossing
7 Eva, who married Peter Janson.
8. Hans Jury, bapt. 2 April 1727. He married Eva ——.
9 Catharine, bapt. 21 Sept 1729.

John (2) Emich, son of Johan Nicholas, was born in either Ulster or Dutchess Co., N.Y. He was christened in the Kingston Dutch Church in Ulster County on 7 April 1717. It is recorded that on 7 Aug 1743 "Johannis Emeez" married "Annettje de Langen" in the Fishkill Dutch Church. She was the daughter of Jonas De Lange and his wife, the former Blandina Peerson. John removed to the Halfmoon district of Albany County, probably about 1768, shortly before the outset of the Revolutionary War. Here he remained until his death on 24 May, 1801. He was buried two miles southwest of Mechanicville, Saratoga County, N.Y., his gravestone bearing the above death date, as well as his age of 83 years. His will was proved 25 June 1801 at

and authorized as the Kings Loyal American Regiment, under the command of Col. Ebenezer Jessup.

With the arrival of spring came General Burgoyne with a British Army. During the coming summer his soldiers, supported by the several American Loyalist companies and regiments made slow advancement to the battle of Saratoga and subsequent surrender on the 16th October, 1777. By the terms of capitulation the Americans serving with Burgoyne were allowed to proceed to Canada. They were not to serve as soldiers during the rest
11 of the conflict, and were employed at various duties, repairing roads, erecting buildings and similar duties. However, in 1781, when it was discovered that the Americans had broken the terms of capitulation the Loyalist soldiers were reformed into units. Those who had joined at Crown Point became members of Jessup's Loyal Rangers, and continued to serve until discharged 24th December, 1783.

During the years of war, the family at home suffered. The home farm was confiscated and sold at auction, together with the buildings crops, livestock, household and farm furniture. The wives of the brothers with their children were incar-
12 cerated in Fort Saratoga. But by 1779 they were transferred to Canada, ~~and~~ and placed. Here they were housed in the camp at Machiche until the end of the war. Mrs Jonas with three children and Mrs Nicholas with four children were among this group.

Then in the spring of 1784, the two families with husbands ascended the St Lawrence River with the unit of which they were members. The larger part of the unit were settled in Augusta and adjacent townships, while the remainder continued on up the river to settle in Township No 2 (Ernestown) on the Bay of Quinte. Jonas, by 1786 had five children, while
13 Nicholas had six, 3 sons + 3 daughters

Nicholas and family settled on Lot 22, Concession 1 just east of Millhaven. Here his descendants resided until

an assault on the City. With his death the siege ended, and the Americans were slowly forced to retire to the rebel colonies. By November Carleton was able to siege Crown Point on Lake Champlain. This event was a signal to small groups of Tories to present themselves to Carleton at Crown Point.[42] The group of loyal men headed
8 by Ebenezer Jessup prepared to make the journey to Crown Point. The alert rebels centred at Saratoga learned of the plot and prepared to siege Jessup's party on their way north. The Tories received word of the possible attack, by Patrick Smyth and proceeded to Crown Point through the woods and mountains to the west of Lake George. Finally, on Nov 5 1776, they reached Crown Point and presented themselves to General Carleton on board his vessel.

Among Jessup's party were the Amey brothers, Jonas and Nicholas, as well as their brother-in-law, Martin Stover, husband of their sister, Blandina. All three left their wives and children behind.

9 Others with this party also settled in Ernestown Township. The Rose brothers, Matthias & Daniel, William Rogers, Armstrong & John Williams.

The rebels learned of the intended flight to Crown Point and tried to capture the party. But Patrick Smyth, a loyal resident of Fort Edward informed Jessup of his danger.
0 A more devious route was taken and after more than ~~fifty~~ eighty miles through the northern woods to the west of Lake George they finally reached Crown Point, on the 4th of November, 1776, a party of almost eighty determined men.[43]

10 The groups party proceeded to Canada and in the following Spring, having received a large number of recruits, were formed

Saratoga Springs, N.Y. It named all ten of his children. They were:

1. Catherine, born 14 April 1744, in Dutchess County. She married 1st Peter Lane, and 2nd John Moon.
2. Blandina, born 14 July 1745. She married Martin Stover, and after the Revolution settled in Ernestown Township. It should be noted by the following item found in the records of the Lutheran Church of New York, that this child was baptized in her grandfather's home.
3. Jonas (see below)
4. Nicholas, born 1 Dec. 1748, in Dutchess County. (see below)
5. Mary, married Michael Overacker
6. Elizabeth, married Michael Ewing of Phillipstown.
7. Cornelia, married Francis Fritts
8. John, married Elizabeth ——.
9. Rachel, married Richard Vincent.
10. Joseph, married Charity ——.

C Addition

When came the dark clouds of rebellion. Rowdy crowds roamed the streets and side roads, tar and feathers became a decoration at times, those who declined signing the "Association" were looked on as Tories, and as such were subject to abuse whenever possible.

Those who disagreed with the "Association", and there were many, awaited British action to rebellion. It was slow in coming, but in the meantime, potential units were being organized to join when possible. In Saratoga County, a area the leaders were the Jessup brothers, assisted by the Jones brothers of the Fort Edward section. The need for secrecy was necessary, as the American Army was besieging Quebec, while General Carleton was on the defensive in the city. However, at the New Year, the American General Montgomery was killed during

C 2nd Addition

the so-called Tories in the Saratoga District, under command of the Jessups and Jones brothers decided to present themselves to General Carleton for enlistment in the British Forces. The party almost a hundred in number set out for Lake George. Word of their departure reached the Rebels and ~~an~~ party was sent to capture the party. But Capt. Smyth of Fort Edward informed the Tories of their danger. And the party avoided capture. On November. the party boarded Gen Carleton's vessels. He welcomed them and soon after all departed down Lake Champlain for Canada, long years of service & ultimate settlement in Upper Canada.

which was then in ~~American~~ Rebel hands. The resistance was most stubborn, but as the summer passed and the Rebel were forced to retire down Lake Champlain. Both parties constructed ships and naval struggle followed. In a battle at Valcour Island the rebels suffered defeat. This allowed Carleton to reach Crown Point by 1st November.

This event was signal among the more than eighty men

A large percentage of the men who accompanied the Jessups on the long and fortuous journey through the mountains and had resided in Saratoga to Crown Point were the brothers, Jonas and Nicholas ~~Conley~~ sons of John Emigh, subsequently and for ever spelled Emey. Other young men from this neighborhood accompanied them, namely Matthias and Daniel, sons of Matthias, Senior, William Rogers, and John and Armstrong Williams, all of whom settled in Ernesttown Township in the Summer of 1784

The Arnoy family had been residing in Saratoga less than a decade when the clouds of rebellion darkened the horizon. The imposition of a tax on tea, ~~placed~~ angered the colonists, even though the reason was ~~to raise sufficient funds~~ it was assessed to help pay for to ~~pay~~ pay the cost of the war to ~~subdue~~ which ended the continued raids of the French and Indians ~~during the Seven Years War~~ on colonial outposts.

The Boston Tea Party and the teachings of men like Sam Adams ~~turned the~~ added to the troubles: ~~Bad~~ no wonder Sam ~~had~~ Adams sought this opportunity to protect himself, as he was a reputed smuggler who also owed seventy thousand pounds in London.

The Battle of Bunker's Hill stirred matters still more. ~~and~~ The rebels ~~organized~~ began to take action against all who refused to sign the so-called Association. Mobs began to prowl across the countryside ~~robbing~~, ~~burning~~.

A rebel army under the leadership of Gen. Arnold made its way through the woods of Maine to attack Quebec. Failure came at New Year's when General Montgomery was killed during an assault on the walls of the city. Then the British commander, Gen. Carleton took the offensive, driving the rebels in the direction of Montreal and finally across Lake Champlain with Carleton following them to Crown Point as winter set in.

This was an opportunity for Americans loyal to the Crown to offer their services.

Mary Kuyper
18 Glengrove Ave. W.
Toro

The wives and children left behind in their homes were objects of torture and abuse. The rebel committees confiscated the homes and out-buildings, the stock on the farm, the crop, and all the farm implements. ~~All~~ Everything was sold at public auction and the money used to prosecute the war. ~~number of the poor [illegible]~~ The wives and children were impounded in the Fort at Saratoga numbering more than four hundred. By 1778, when these prisoners became a burden on the community arrangements were made to ship them down Lake Champlain by flag of truce and turned over to British authorities.

~~It was soon realized that it was costing too much to care for the women & children.~~

Revenge was quick and severe, and the wives and children left behind in their homes received the full effect of the punishment. The rebel committees confiscated the homes. All property, home and out-buildings the stock on the farm, the crop and all farm implements and everything in the house was seized and sold at public auction. The ~~funds~~ money obtained from the sale was used to pay the price of war.

The upkeep of the wives and children became presently a burden on the State ~~that they had~~, even though at least four hundred of them were impounded in the Fort at Saratoga. When the rebels ~~decided~~ demanded that they be sent to their husbands ~~to~~ ship them down Lake Champlain under a flag of truce and turn them over to the British Outposts. Finally, in 1778 they began soon after.

Others in the Saratoga area also felt the blow of retaliation. Mobs travelled the side roads and streets robbing and abusing those who were related to the defectors. The fathers also suffered. John Burey father

of Jonas a Nicholas was forced ~~to~~ to pay an added
Tax because of his sons defection

F

his great great grandson, Conrad sold the lot to the firm which erected the so-called Terylene Plant at Millpoint. Jonas and family settled on Lot 21 Concession 2. Here his descendant retained control until his great great grandson William also sold out to the same firm.

Both brothers had large families, as the present number of Amey throughout the local counties will confirm.

Jonas (3) (John 2, Johan Nicholas 1) was born in Dutchess
114 County, N.Y. He was residing in Saratoga, Albany County in 1776 when he joined the Loyalist forces. He married Eva who surname may have been Blaker. His claim for loss of property, presented in Montreal, Que., on relates that he lived on leased land of 190 acres in Saratoga. The lease was 1 shilling per acre for three lives, his, his wife and a daughter. In addition to losing the property, he lost 2 log houses + 1 barn farm implements, household furniture + possessions, ~~crops~~ and animals — 3 horses, 1 colt, 1 cow, 1 bull, 5 sheep,
15 20 hogs and farm produce. All was lost when his wife and children were turned off the farm and housed ~~with other Loyalists~~ in the Fort at Saratoga with many others in the same ~~position~~ sad situation. An item in the Governor George Clinton Papers has this comment:

"I am informed that there are near five hundred women and children at Saratoga barracks waiting for a passage into Canada and almost starving for want of food and clothing

dated Albany 18 Sept. 1780.

The children of Jonas Amey and his wife Eva were:

1. Rachel, married Abraham Snider, U.E. She was granted on 18 Nov. 1788.
16 Lot 29 concession, Ernestown by Land Board Certificate. They were parents of thirteen children, so, there is no surprise that the Sniders are so numerous in the County.

The information regarding the children of Jonas Amey and his brother Nicholas, is based on a list supplied to me by Mrs. J. A. (Georgiana H.) Randall, Co-ordinator of Personnel Program, Park College, Parkville, Mo., U.S.A. in a letter dated December 27, 1942. To it has been added data found in Reed's List of Sons & Daughters of U.E. Also added are birth, marriage & death records gathered from obituary notices, cemetery records, census lists, etc. If
23 errors are found, I shall take the blame for trying to furnish all possible information about the Amey family of Ernesttown Township.

The above list was forwarded by and based on information supplied by Mr. Zabriskie.

This list of the children of Nicholas Amey is appended as follows: as taken from the Family Bible:

1 Elizabeth, born 16 Sept 1770 in Albany County, N.Y. She married John Snider, U.E., before their arrival in Ernesttown. She drew 200 acres of land as child of a U.E., by order-in-Council. It was Lot 27 in Concession 5, Ernesttown.

24 2 John, born 10 Oct 1772; he married Mary Grant, and drew land in Camden Township by a Land Board Certificate.

3 Enoch, apparently died young

4 Adam, born 28 Sept 1776 in Ernesttown. No further information.

5 Abraham born 22 Nov 177(5 or 8), married Charity Sager, daughter of U.E. He drew land by O.C. dated 7 June 1800

6 Sarah, born 5 January 1781. She married Theophilus Lockwood, son of Sergt. James Lockwood who had died in Machiche in 1781. She was listed as a spinster in 1808, and drew her land by O.C. dated 26 Jan., 1811 that year.

7. Joseph, born 15 Jan 1783. He inherited his fathers land
25. Lot 20 & 21 Ernesttown at Millhaven, which has been occupied by his descendants since that time. He

6 addition

The Olney family had been residing in Saratoga less than a decade when the clouds of rebellion darkened the horizon. The imposition of a tax on tea angered ~~the~~ many colonists, even though the tax was assessed to pay for the French & Indian wars which ended the repeated onslaughts on Colonial outposts, & thus freeing the Colonists such abuse.
The Boston Tea Party and the teachings of the notorious Sam. Adams, added to the troubles. Adams, a reputed smuggler, owed more than Seventy thousand pounds to parties in London, who found the rebellion a means to relieve him of possible arrest and of indebtedness. And so the rebellion flourished. Those who refused to aid in the struggle, known to us as Tories or Loyalists, soon became the objects of abuse, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~and~~ at the hands of mobs of rebels.

In the meantime, in 1775 an army of rebels under command of Gen Arnold advanced from the Maine coast to besiege Quebec. General Carleton successfully defended the city, and the siege came to an end when the rebel Commander Montgomery was killed during a daring attack.

The rebels retreated to Montreal with Carleton on their heels. The retreat continued to Lake Champlain, as the season of 1776 came to an end Carleton finally landed at Crown Point.

~~In Nov 1776 This advance was an invitation to Loyal Americans, just a party from Saratoga and district, under command of the Jessup and Jones brothers started for Crown Point to offer their services to Gen Carleton~~

In the meantime, here in Saratoga, the rebels became more aggressive. Those who were known to be against rebellion became the objects of abuse. Mobs roamed the countryside, looting and attacking the so-called Tories. Committees were formed and action ~~[illegible]~~ taken to present a so-called "association," a document requiring all to sign a statement signifying an agreement ~~to sack~~ in the struggle for independence. Those who refused were termed Tories, and as such were open to abuse and punishment ~~at hand~~. As the ~~[illegible]~~ opportunity arose.

Thus as the dejected rebels struggled southward down the Hudson River

In the following Spring a British Fleet sailed up the St Lawrence & landed at Quebec. It brought General Burgoyne with an army, ~~some other 2000 men~~ composed of British troops and German Mercenaries under command of Barry Riedesel. The army landed and preparations were soon under way for the advance across Lake Champlain with the view of uniting with a second British force sent to be coming up the Hudson River from New York.

However, progress was slow. The main reason for delays was the supplying of food and transportation, particularly across Lake Champlain. ~~Delays~~ Delays on delays slowed the advance, so that Fort Ticonderoga was not reached until July. From that forward progress received a set back when the force sent under Col. Baum was defeated at the Battle of Bennington on 13 August. This set back followed the British defeat at Oriskany on 6th July when attempting to raize food and horses to speed up progress. Then in September came the Battle of Saratoga and forced surrender at Saratoga on 15 Oct/77

It should be related that the several groups of Loyalists who continued to assume in Camp for service were formed into regiments. Those men belonging to Jessups party, now numbering more that 200 became the King's Loyal American Regiment, under command of ~~Major~~ Colonel Ebenezer Jessup, by order of Governor Haldimand? on 24 June 1777

These several regiments were allowed to return to Canada at the surrender of Burgoyne. By the terms of surrender they were not to serve again during the remaining days of the War. So, in order to keep them busy they were employed building roads and buildings and at any work available to them.

14th October consent by Burg to Peters to go to Canada

~~[illegible]~~

By June 1777 Burgoyne set out across Lake Champlain

Sept 7 '77 " set out for Saratoga. Attacked on Sept 18

By 1784 total numbers at 680

G

2. Evah, also known as Eve, who married Christian Abrahams, U.E., a soldier in Jessup's Loyal Rangers, on 12 Feb., 1788. She was granted lot 8 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow by Land Board Certificate. They were parents of seven children. Evah was born on the home farm in Saratoga, N.Y.

3. Witnesses were Henry Tintcle, Paul Comer, and the bride's ~~sister~~ cousin, Elizabeth Cemey, wife of Abraham Snider. Evah was born in Saratoga and made the journey to Machiche with her mother and older sister Rachel.

17

3. Sarah, born in Machiche, was recorded as unmarried in 1808. Nothing further is known of her.

4 Jonas, married 5 October 1809, Elizabeth Boice. Not recorded in the Reed Index.

5. Joseph, born at Machiche, Que., 6 Jan., 1783, married Elizabeth Shibley on 13 Feb., 1810. He drew 200 acres of land by O.C. 7 Feb., 1809. He died 27 Nov., 1867, and Mrs. Cemey, born 28 Nov., 1787, died 20 Sept., 1868.

6. David married Catharine Snider. No further information

7 Israel, born in 1780, at Machiche, Que., married Elizabeth Thomas. He drew 200 acres by O.C. dated 30 Jan., 1808. He died 18 Feb., 1865

18

8. Hannah, baptized 4 Sept 1789, married David Boice on 5 April, 1811. She drew land by O.C. 25 Feb., ~~1788, having~~ 1812 (A pencilled note has David Cemey + Hannah Boice?)

9. John, baptized 4 Sept., 1789. (was he a twin of Hannah?) Drew 200 acres by O.C. 25 Feb. 1812. He married Elizabeth Hogle and died 17 Dec 1861. She died in 1857, aged 56 years.

1786 11 2 1 24 1
M F

Nicholas (3) (John 2, Johan Nicolaus 1) was born in Dutchess H
1 Dec 1748, likely in his grandfather's house at the Clove in
Poughquag. He went with his father and his family, to
Saratoga District in 1768
19 In the following year he married Margaret Slover, a daughter of
his neighbor, and a sister of Martin Slover who had married
his sister
After marriage he leased 300 acres of land. The lease was for three
lives, his own his wife and of his eldest son, John, paying 1 shilling
per acre. He had erected a house + outbuildings and had
1 cleared 60 acres of land
When he went off with Jessup's party in November 1776, he left
all in his wife's hands. As was the custom, his land was
confiscated and plundered of tools furniture and utensils;
20 and his wife and three children were housed in the old Fort at
Saratoga. With them there were about four hundred other
women + children also left behind when the husbands joined
the British. Nicholas lost 3 horses, 8 horned cattle + 20 hogs when
he went off.
Eventually they were all transported across country and
2 down Lake Champlain under Flag of Truce so that they could
join their husbands.
Jonas + his brother Nicholas accompanied their party by
boat down Lake Champlain and were housed near St John
for the winter. In the spring, as recruits kept coming in
21 to Burgoyne's approaching army, ~~they were~~ Jessup's party was formed in June 1777
into a unit, The King's Loyal Americans, under the command
of Ebenezer Jessup. They served with Burgoyne and after his
surrender they were allowed to return to Canada, but were
not to serve again as soldiers, for the remainder of the conflict.
In the meantime the women + children were housed in a
3 camp constructed at a small community west of Three Rivers
known as Yamachiche, shortened for convenience, as Machiche.
It appears that Nicholas remained with his wife in the
22 camp, as a daughter Sarah was born in January 1781 and a son Joseph
in January 1783. 3112

2 sons + 1 d
1 son + 1 d

Several of my Loyalist ancestors had been residing in the Saratoga District; as had so great many of the first settlers in Ernesttown Township on the Bay of Quinte. Naturally I had a sentimental attachment to Saratoga and always made a point of pausing in the village and the battlefield whenever in the region

But when I delved into its history, I received a shock from which I find it difficult to recover. This came to pass when I read this diatribe dated 6 May 1783

Then when I investigated more thoroughly into the stages of the Revolution and listed these dates and their significance, I came to the conclusion that Saratoga was no place for people of my kind to visit. The dates are

1777, 16 October – Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga
1781, 19 October – Surrender at Yorktown, with the end of fighting war.
1782, 30 November – Great Britain conceded to American freedom.
1783, 20 January – Independence declared
1783, 6 May – Saratoga's Statement
1783 September – Signing of the Treaty of Peace

And here's Saratoga's statement which makes me shudder particularly when I realize that the war was over; independence had been declared, and the treaty was about to be signed:

352 - 7808

H. C. Burleigh, M.D., C.M.

Bath, - Ontario

Zion Lutheran Church, Loonenburg, now Athens, Greene Co.

Amey
Ennig

1752 Mar. 30 Anna, dau Lawrens Ennig + Maria
sp. Henr. Ennig + Sarah

1752 Mar. 14 Catharina, dau. Henr. Ennig + Sarah
sp. Joh: Nich: Ennig Sr + Cath'a.

1752. Aug 25 Nicholas, son Jurgen Ennig + Eva sp Nich. Ennig + Eva

1754 Oct 3 Maria Barbara, dau. Jurgen Ennig + Eva

1755, Sept. 16 Cornelia dau Joh's Ennig + Anna

1756. Oct. 31 Johannes son Jurgen Ennig + Eva

1758 Sept. 12 Hans Jurgen, son Jurgen Ennig + Sara.
sp. Henr. Ennig + Sara.

1760. Apr. 10 Marg'a dau. Phil. Ennig + Gerdrueyt

1760 Oct 31 Lisbeth. da. Jurgen Ennig + Eva. sp. Phil Ennig + Gertrueyd

1762 27 June Hester dau Philip Ennig + Gert'd

1764 June 11 Hester dau Nich. Ennig + Marg.

Palatines
Coming to Stone Arabia Patent, 19 October, 1723
Adam Ennigem

Jurgen Ennigh = Eva
- Nicholas 25.8.1752
- Maria Barb. 3.10.1754
- Johannes 31.10.1756
- Sarah 31.10.1760

Henr. Ennig = Sarah
- Catharina 14.3.1752

Johis = Anna
- Cornelia 16.9.1755

Lawrens = Maria
- Anna 30.3.1752

Jurgen Ennig = Sara
- Hans Jurgen 12.9.1758

Phil Ennig = Gerdrueyt
- Marg'a 10.4.1760
- Hester 27.6.1762

Nich Ennig = Marg
- Hester 11.6.1764

List of Loyalists at Machiche 2 Dec 1778 Jonas Amey 1 wife 2 children
Nicholas " " 3 do

Clothing drawn at Machiche 1 Dec 1783 Mrs N. Amey 1 wife 2 da
signed Nicholas Amey

THE AMEY FAMILY OF ERNESTTOWN.

Among the thousand or more residents of the Rhine Valley who availed themselves of Good Queen Anne's offer of peace within the bounds of the British Islands was Johann Niclaas Emigh. He crossed the English Channel from Holland as a member of the second party in June, 1710.

Johann Niclaas was evidently a young unmarried man when he made the journey. He was still single when in 1712 he arrived in America, one of that large group of Palatines who were transferred to America to produce tar for the British navy. A few years later it would appear that he married Anna Catharine Muller. This must have happened in 1714, as their first child was born 22 April, 1715. In 1717, The family is shown to have been residing in the West Camp, but in the following year, one Nicolas Eemeig was taxed in Beekman Town in the region to the east of Poughkeepsie. Here he is shown as having settled at "North Clove" in Poughquag in the Town of Union Vale, where in 1740 he erected a large stone house, which was still standing in 1945, as it still may be. Its chimney was decorated with NE 1740. It is known that the Lutheran minister from New York visited the house regularly, holding religious services and beptisingy babies born since the last visit.

The records of the Lutheran Church in New York reveal that in 1745 this house was known as "the Church at Backway in the Klove." There was also the following notation:

> 1740 11th Sunday after Trinity--A baptism during religious service at Niclaas Emig in the 'Klove' of Backway."

It should also be noted that in Beekman Precinct it is recorded that Nicholas Emigh branded his animals with his mark NE.

3 The children of Johann Niclaas Emig and his wife, Anna Catherina were:

1. Anna Maria, born 22 April, 1715. She married Peter Lossing, Jr.
2. John, baptized 7 April, 1717. (see below).

3. Lawrence, born 6 Feb., 1719. He married Anna Maria Becken, and they were the parents of the wife of Conrad Sills, U. E., and grandparents of his three sons and one daughter, who settled with their father in the Township of Fredericksburgh, on the Lower Bay of Quinte.
4. Johan Nicholas, born 30 Nov.,1720. He married Eve -----.
5. Henry, baptized 9 July, 1722. He married Sarah Flegler.
6. Philip, who married Gertrude Lossing.
7. Eva, who married Peter Janson.
8. Hans Jury, baptized 2 April, 1727. He married Eva -----.
9. Catharina, baptized 21 Sept., 1729.

John (2) Emigh, son of Johann Niclaas, was born in Dutchess County, and was baptized in the Dutch Church in Kingston, Ulster County, on 7 April, 1717. It is recorded that on 7 August, 1743, "Johannes Emeg" married "Annettje de Langen" in the Fishkill Dutch Church. She was the daughter of Jonas De Lange and his wife, the former Blandina Peerson. John Emeg, with his wife and family, removed to the Halfmoon District of Albany County, probably about 1768, when the area north of Albany was opened for settlement, and just in time to become involved in the Revolutionary War. Here he remained until his death on 24th May, 1801. He was buried two miles southeast of Mechanicville, Saratoga County, N. Y. His grave stone notes the day of death, and also his age of 83 years. His will was proved 25 June, 1801, mentioned all ten children. They were:-

1. Catherine, born 14th April, 1744, in Dutchess County. She was twice married, 1st Peter Lane, 2nd John Moon.
2. Blondina, born 14 July, 1745, and baptized at her grandfather's home in North Klove in Backway, as noted by this item from the records of the Lutheran Church of New York City:

   "1745 16th Sunday after Trinity, bap. in our Church at Backway in the

Klove, Blandina, b. July 14, child of Johannes and Annatje Emig. Witnesses: Blandina De Lang and Arrie, son of Blandina."

3. Jonas (see below).

4. Nicholas, born 1st December, 1748, in Dutchess County. (see below).

5. Mary, married Michael Over acker.

6. Elisabeth, married Michael Erring of Phillipstown.

7. Cornelia, married Francis Fritts.

8. John, married Elisabeth -----.

9. Rachel, married Richard Vincent.

10. Joseph, married Charity -----.

The Emig family had been residing in Saratoga less than a ~~xxxxx~~ decade when the clouds of rebellion darkened the horizon. The imposition of a tax on tea angered many colonials, even through the tax had been levied to help pay for the cost of the French and Indian wars. It would appear that the war had been fought to relieve the sufferings caused by the repeated onslaughts of the enemy on the colonial outposts. But that did not matter. It supplied a golden opportunity for the colonies to demand their freedon. Then came the Boston Tea Party and the teachings of such men as Samuel Adams, a reputed smuggler who owed more than seventy thousand pounds currency in London. This was a golden opportunity for him to avoid punishment.

And so the rebellion came to be. The various states sent representatises to the Continental Congress which, in 1776, declared its independence. Committees were set up, laws were passed, armies were formed, and mobs roamed the countryside. General Arnold led an army through the wilds of Maine and besieged Quebec. The city was ably defended by General Carleton, and the siege came to an end when General Montgomery was killed on New Year's Eve, 1776, during an attack on the city.

During the confusion General Carleton attacked the enemy lines, and the colonials retreated in the direction of Montreal. Still under pressure, the retreat continued to Lake Champlain, where naval skirmishes took place. The rebels suffered defeat in the waters behind Valcour Island. This action closed the campaign, and General Carleton finally reached Crown Point late in October.

This event was a signal to all who wished to remain loyal to Britain. For too long they had been deprived of leadership. But now the British presence in the rebel states stimulated small groups to present themselves willing to enter the conflict. One such group, composed of loyal persons from the Saratoga area, decided to take action. Thus three About eighty men, under command of Ebenezer Jessup, set out for Crown Point. The rebel militia received word of the movement and set out to intercept the party on their way north. But, Pat. Smyth of Fort Edward became aware of the rebel intention, and immediately informed Jessup of their danger. The tory party altered their route, and after more than eighty miles journey through the hills and forest to the west of Lake George, they arrived at Crown Point on November 5th. They were immediately received on board Carleton's ship. Once aboard, they never turned back, and were carried to the Canadian Province to spend the winter at Chateauguay.

Among the more than eighty men who had accompanied the Jessup brothers on the long and tortuous journey through the mountains to Crown Point, and who had resided in Saratoga, were the brothers, Jonas and Nicholas, sons of John Emigh, but subsequently spelled Amey for the rest of Time, I hope. Other young men from their neighbourhood had accompanied them, among whom were Matthias and Daniel, sons of Matthias Rose, Senior, William Rogers, and John and Armstrong Williams, all of whom settled in Ernesttown Township in the summer of 1784.

~~They were the victors! Those who remained behind became the objects for abuse. The property left behind by the fleeing tories were immediately siezed, and the~~

In the following May a British fleet sailed up the St. Lawrence to Quebec. On board was General John Burgoyne with an army of British soldiers and German mercenaries under the command of Baron Riedesel. The army was landed at Quebec, and plans were soon made for its advancement across Lake Champlain and into the rebellious province of New York. It had been planned that Burgoyne would unite
13 with a smaller force under Colonel St. Leger which was preparing to descend the Mohawk River to Albany. Then the two forces would proceed south to unite with the British army in New York City.

But, as so often happens, plans can go astray. St. Leger was defeated at Oriskany on July 6th, and Burgoyne's progress southward was extremely slow. His troubles were many and diverse. Transportation was one; wagons and drivers were hard to find; housing and accommodation were at a premium, the Frehch were hesitant, as would be expected; and in many areas roads had to be cut through
14 the wilderness. Burgoyne finally reached St. John in June, and arrived before Fort Ticonderoga in time to see the rebels depart down Lake George on July 7th. Ten days later Skenesborough was reached, and by August 6th they entered Fort Edward. Fort Miller was occupied on the 14th. In the meantime a small force under the command of Col. Baum was dispatched in the direction of Bennington where it was expected that much needed supplies would be found. But this force uas all but destroyed on the north bank of the Walloomsac River, a few miles short of its destination. This occurred of August 13th, while the army entered
15 Fort Miller on the following day, and reached the Battenkill ten days later. Then, after crossing the Hudson River, confrontation with the enemy occurred; although the British occupied the battlefield, the end was near.

attempt to obtain supplies in Bennington. The British finally came face to face with the enemy at Stillwater, a few miles south of Saratoga. Burgoyne's army held the field, but his progress was at a stand still. Supplies were becoming short; winter was approaching; and Quebec was two hundred miles away. To add to his worries, the enemy had his army surrounded. There was nothing to do but to capitulate, which he did on 18th October. By the terms of surrender, those Americans who had joined the British were allowed to return to Canada, but were not to carry arms during the remainder of the conflict.

Among the numerous Loyal men who retired to Canada were the Amey brothers and their brother-in-law, Martin Stover. For the next two years they were busily engaged in non-military duties---building roads, erecting barracks, and similar duties. This continued until it was discovered that the Americans had broken the terms of capitulation. Considering that this fact released the British to do the same, the Loyalists were reformed in regiments. Jessup's King's Loyal Americans became known as the Loyal Rangers, and continued so to serve until the end of the war.

In the meantime, back on the farm all was not good. The rebel committies had confiscated the farm, its buildings, the stock, the crop, farm implements, as well as the contents of the home. Only the bare necessities were allowed the wife and children. Everything was sold at auction, and the money was used to prosecute the war. Presently, the enemy realized that it was costing too much to feed the wives and children. The answer was to allow them to go to their husbands and let the British feed them. Permission was granted and they were shipped down Lake Champlain, under flags of truce, and turned over to British outposts.

It was thus, in the summer of 1778 that the Amey wives and children reached St. John's, Canada, and joined their husbands. Each family had two

After having been housed at Sorel for about a year, theywomen and children were shipped across the St. Lawrence River in September, 1779 to the new Refugee camp at Yamachiche (more commonly known as Machiche) situated about twenty miles west of Three Rivers. Here they were destined to remain until the final settlement along the Bay of Quinte in the summer of 1784. At this time, Mrs Jonas had two children and her sister had three. In the course of the years at Machiche several more children were to be born. The Protestant Garrison Church of Three Rivers supplies the following items:

"1781, 6 July, is born Israel, and baptized 15 August, son of Jonas Stame and Eve Stover.

1783, quinze February, born Joseph, baptized 9 June, son of Nicholas Amey and Marguerite Stover.

1784, Onze May, Joseph, baptized 27 January, son of Jonas Amie and Eve Stover."

It is well known that the spring of 1784, as is customary in these northern regions, was late in arriving. The winter had been fairly mild, but turned colder. The ice was slow in leaving the river. But, the lack of batteaux was a hold-up. Not enough had been made available, and those that had gone up the river were slow in returning to Lachine, from which the parties were departing.

Each family had been given a choice as to where they desired to settle. But the authorities pressed for settlement by units, in order that suitable administrative control could be maintained. It followed that Jessup's Rangers departed up the river in a body. One half settled in townships on the upper stretches of the St. Lawrence in the area now known as the Counties of Leeds and Grenville. The remainder of the unit settled in Township 2 (now Ernesttown) on the Bay of Quinte In this group settled the Ameys and the

Stovers, and other related families from Saratoga. The long and tiring journey up yhe river and around the rapids took almost two ~~tiring~~ weeks. Then, the batteaux landed their passengers on the shore from Millhaven to Bath. While here, they were housed in tents until the lots were apportioned out. Nicholas Amey settled on Lot 23, Concession 1, just east of the present village of Millhaven. Here his dsecnddnhts continued to reside uhtil several years ago, when the land was sold to the Terylene Plant. Jonas and family settled on Lot 22, Concession two. Here his descendants likewise resided until a sililar sale was made. The Ameys always lived close to the land, and their descendants make up one of thecommonest surnames in the neighborhood.

The children of Jonas and Eva, numbering seven, drew each 200 acres of land when they reached 21 years of age, or the girls had married. The land was granted by Orders-in-Council (O.C), with date of grant, shown after their names, as follows:

1. Rachel, one of the two daughters brought from Saratoga in 1778, married, 18 Nov., 1788, Abraham Snyder, of Ernesttown. She drew Lot 29, Concession 5, Ernesttown, by O. C.
2. Evah, who had been born in Saratoga before 1778, married 12 Feb., 1788, Christian Abrahams, of Ernesttown. She frew her land by O. C.
3. Israel, born at Machiche, 6 July, 1781, and baptized the following 15 August, married Elizabeth Thomas, of Ernesttown. He drew land by O. C. 30 January, 1808.
4. Joseph of Ernesttown, was born at Machiche on 15 May. 1783, and was baptized at Three Rivers the following 27th January. He married 13 February, 1810, Elizabeth Shibley, and drew his land by O. C. 7th February, 1809.

5. Sarah, married, 14 Nov., 1811, Theophilus Lockwood, son of Sgt. Lockwood, who had died at Machiche in 1781. She drew land by O. C. 26 Jan., 1808.
6. John, of Ernesttown is shown to have drawn land by O. C. 25 Feb., 1812.
7. Hannah who married David Boyce. She drew land by O. C. 25 Feb., 1812, and also on 1 Sept., 1834. (This is an error, and, according to the Rev. Robert McDowall's Marriage Register, should be David Amey married to Hannah Boyce.)

There may have been other children who died young.

Nicholas Amey had eight children who grew to maturity, and drew land by O. C., with date, to which the children of a Loyalist was entitled. They were:

1. Abraham, who married Charity Sager, daughter of a Loyalist, and drew land by O. C. 7 June, 1800.
2. Elizabeth, married John Snyder, of Ernesttown, and drew Lot 27, Concession 5, Ernesttown, by a Land Board Certificate.
3. Joseph of Ernesttown, born at Machiche 15 Feb., and baptized at Three Rivers, 9 June, 1783. He married, 29 Aug., 1811, Phebe Combes, and drew land by O. C. 26 Jan., 1808. He inherited the home farm at Millhaven.
4. David of Ernesttown, married Catherine Snider, and drew land by O. C. 26 Jan., 1808.
5. Peter of Ernesttown, married, 28 Nov., 1811, Mary Baker, and drew land by O. C. 18 Feb., 1811.
6. Nicholas of Ernesttown, married, 10 March, 1812, Mary Snider, and drew land by O. C. 16 June, 1819.
7. Mary married, 20 Feb., 1812, John, son of Peter Asselstine, U. E., and

drew land by O. C. 23 Nov., 1816.

8. John of Ernesttown, who drew Lot 13, Concession 3, Camden Township,

There is no doubt but that the Amey Family remained close to the shores of the Bay of Quinte and were true lovers of the land. You have but to scan the Telephone Directory, or a Voters List to be convinced that I am right.

Revenge came quickly, and was severe, to say the least. The farms of the defectors were siezed, and the wives and children removed from their homes. Everything was confiscated--homes and outbuildings, stock on the farm, crops in the field, all farm implements and contents of the house were sold at public auction, and the money received from the sale was used to pay the cost of the war.

The support of the wives and children became a burden, even though about four hundred of them were housed in the Fort at Saratoga. The rebel committee demanded that they go to their husbands. The women, of a matter of course, agreed. So they were shipped down Lake Champlain, under flags of truce, and turned over to the British Outposts.

But others in the Saratoga region also suffered the blow of retaliation. Mobs roamed the countryside, abusing the relatives, pilfering where possible, and on occasion administering the usual coat of tar and feathers, or given a ride on a rail through the streets. The elderly did not escape their punishment. John Emig, father of Jonas and Nicholas, was forced to pay an added tax for having sons who fled to the enemy. Others were imprisoned for indefinite periods, and were released only when paying a two hundred pound penalty.

It was thus, in the summer of 1778, that the two Amey wives and their children reached St. John, Canada, and were allowed to join their husbands to the pleasure and comfort of all members.

THE AMEY FAMILY.

Most people do not realize that many of our Loyalist pioneers were related to one another before they came to settle along the Bay of Quinte. One good instance comes readily to mind. The two brothers, Jonas and Nicholas Amey, had married sisters while still in the Saratoga settlement of New York. And when they came to Canada early in the American Revolutionary days, they were accompanied by Martin Stover, their brother-in-law, who had already married their sister, Blondina Amey, and whose sisters were their wives, Margaret, wife of Nicholas, and Eva, wife of Jonas. And, furthermore, when it is known that both families had originated in the Palatinate of West Germany, it is likely that inter-relationship between the two families had been a way of life for generations.

The Palatine German Principality in Western Germany, lying astride the Rhine River between France and Prussia, had long been the battlefield of Europe. Death, destruction of property, rape, and theft of livestock had become common occurrences for several generations. The end came in 1708 when Queen Anne of England displayed her sympathy for their plight, when she offered them homes in England and its colonies. Many unhappy families availed themselves of this kind offer of a new and happy life. They made their way to Rotterdam, Holland, where ships were made available to transport them across the North Sea to England. More that thirteen thousand persons made the crossing in the course of a few years. Then, by further arrangement, many of these refugees were transported across the Atlantic Ocean to the American colony of New York. Here they were given employment of producing tar for the use of the British Navy. They were accommodated in camps along the lower Hudson River, mainly in Dutchess County.

In the Second Party, which left Rotterdam for England, on 23rd May, 1709, were Johan Nicolaes Bemig, an unmarried man, and Andries Stoffer, with two

children. These two persons became the progenitors of the Amey and Stover families of Ernesttown Township.

Johan Nicolaes Eemig married Anna Catharina Muller shortly after his arrival in America. They were living in Dutchess County, New York, where his name appears in a tax list, dated 17 January, 1718, as "Necoise Eemeig." They were the parents of the following eight children:

1. Anna Maria, born 22 April, 1715, married Peter Lossing, Jr.
2. John, baptized 7 April, 1718.
3. Lawrence, born 6 February, 1719. He married Anna Maria Booken, and they are known as the parents of the first wife of Conrad Sills, also a Loyalist, who settled in Fredericksburgh Township in 1784.
4. Johan Nicholas, born 30 November, 1720, and married to Eve Stover.
5. Philip, married to Gertrude Lossing.
6. Eve, who married Peter Jenson.
7. Hans Jury, baptized 2 April. 1727. He married Eva ------.
8. Catherine, baptized 21 September, 1729.

John (Johan Nicholas)(noted above), the first son, was born along the Lower Hudson River, and was baptized 7 April, 1718, at the Dutch Reformed Church in Kingston, New York. He married, on 7th August, 1743, as "Johannes Emeg", to Annettje de Langen in the Dutch Reformed Church in Fishkill, New York. Annettje was the daughter of Jonas De Lange and Blandina Peerson De Lange.

John and his wife and children removed to the Halfmoon district of Saratoga County, New York, about 1766, when this area was opened for settlement, following the conquest of Canada. Here John died on May 24th, 1801, and was buried a few miles south of Mechanicville, where his tombstone records his age as 83 years.

Their children numbered ten, almost all of whom were born before the exodus to Saratoga. They were:

1. Catherine, born 14 April, 1744, in Dutchess County, married. first, Peter Lane, a Loyalist soldier, and, second, John Moon.
2. Blondina, born 14 July, 1745, married Martin Stover, a Loyalist who settled in Ernesttown Township on the Bay of Quinte.
3. Jonas, named for his maternal grandfather, also became a Loyalist settler in Ernesttown. He married Eve Stover (see below).
4. Nicholas, born 1 December, 1748, in Dutchess County. He married in 1769, Margaret Stover, a sister of Eva, his brother's wife (see below).
5. Mary, married Michael Overacher.
6. Elizabeth, married Michael Erring of Philipstown.
7. Cornelia, married Francis Fritts.
8. John who married Elizabeth -----.
9. Rachel, married Michael Vincent.
10. Joseph married Charity -----.

John Amey and his young family were very busy for the next decade, clearing the land, erecting homes, and, incidentally, finding wives and hunbands, along the Upper Hudson River. They were still busy on the land when the clouds of war darkened the sky. They had observed the rebel forces proceeding northward to conquer Canada, if possible, and to occupy Montreal while awaiting the fall of Quebec before the rebel attacks by General Montgomery. When the assault failed and Montgomery was killed, the rebels were debating the next move. Unexpectedly, the move came from General Carleton who led an attack on the discouraged rebels. Retreat towards Montreal, urged on by Carleton, did not end until the rebels reached Ticonderoga, while the pursuers rested at Crown Point.

Carleton's arrival at Crown Point served as a signal to a group of eager British supporters in Saratoga County. This party of eighty-three young men, under the leadership of the Jessup brothers, prepared to set out for Crown Point. The rebels, hearing of their intentions by the grape vine, attempted to prevent them. But, by travelling a devious route, the Jessup party succeeded in making their way through the woods for 37 miles to Crown Point. Here they met Carleton on the 4th of November, 1776, and offered their services.

In this party were a number of young men who would ultimately become pioneer settlers in Ernesttown Township in 1784. Among them were the Amey brothers, Jonas and Nicholas, as well as their brother-in-law, Martin Stover, the husband of their sister, Blondina. When they left their homes late in October little did they think that they would never return to the land they had cleared and the homes that they had built.

After their reception by Carleton, Jessup and his followers proceeded to Canada where they spent the winter, so I believe, at Chateauguay. During the winter the men were arranged into companies, and the budding regiment was known as the King's Loyal Americans.

In the spring of 1776 a British fleet arrived at Quebec. With it came British and German mercenaries under the command of General Burgoyne. Its arrival hastened the retreat of the rebel army which had failed to capture the citadel. On its tail followed General Carleton with the successful defenders of Quebec, as has been related above.

In the following spring Burgoyne set out with his troops up the St. Lawrence and across Lake Champlain. Its aim was to proceed down the Upper Hudson River and to unite with a second force which was to ascend the Hudson from New York. Burgoyne's advance was slow. He was a long distance from his source of supplies. His advance was further slowed by the defeat of the

Instead of participating with the American colonists in their bicentennial of their victorious Revolutionary war, let's enter a period of mourning for the miseries and deprivations suffered by our ancestors, the many deaths in battle and the result of the spread of disease, the following sudden uprooting of peoples in times of stress. Let us remember the slaughter at the battles of Bennington, Saratoga and Oriskany in the Summer of 1777. & can never forget the flight of John Freeman with wife and nine children from their home to the battlefield of Saratoga, on their forced exile to Canada. Nor can I forget that a child was one victim of Small Pox, and before the epidemic was over, the father and mother and six of the nine children had died of the dread disease. And this is only one of the many deaths along the trail, in freezing and in the stuffy, cold quarters occupied by exiles and destitute children.

We will indeed be busy mourning our many deaths and the many miseries suffered by our people during these disposessing seven years. And then, when this period of mourning is at an end, let's do our own celebrating our newly acquired freedom. Let us glorify the determination and desire our people to carve new homes across Ontario and Canada, and that they passed on to their children and grandchildren. All of which we now enjoy, and let's hope, and renew the floral decorations on the graves of our ancestors.

May I hope that the U.E.L. Association agrees with my sentiments. No one needs to agree with me. But I am of the opinion that 264 if the American friends wish to celebrate in 1976, that is their right; but we are not forced to celebrate with them unless we feel inclined to do so.

352 - 7808

H. C. Burleigh, M.D., C.M.

Bath, - Ontario

No visit to Saratoga

352 - 7808

H. C. Burleigh, M.D., C.M.

Bath, - Ontario

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

I have no quarrel with the American people as they celebrate their bicentennial of '76. I have cousins residing south of the border, as do many other Canadians. I have discovered many good American friends over the years. In fact, I resided in New York State for almost ten years, after graduating in Medicine at Queen's University in 1926. I spent the next year as a Resident in a hospital in Albany, N. Y. Then, in 1927, I entered general practice in that State, where I remained until 1935, when I returned to my home in Canada.

Since then, for all those forty years, my wife and I have visited in New York State and Vermont twice a year----spring and fall---spending many happy days travelling down the Mohawk Valley, over in Vermont and through the Adirondacks, visiting friends and enjoying the beautiful scenery. At the same time, being interested in my ancestral back ground, I have delved into all aspects of the history of the Revolutionary War.

During my investigations I was impressed by the fact that, as the war clouds began to darken the horizon, the great majority of the residents of the American Provinces were desirous of more control of their affairs, their lives and homes. All these aims were to come by peaceful negotiations and time to consider. War was the last thought in their minds. But a more insurgent group sought open rebellion, at the same time refusing to pay taxes to the Mother Country. Very few persons realized that the prolonged wars of recent years, during which the Colonies were freed from the continuous struggle with the French colony in Canada, had placed the Mother Country in the red, with taxation as being the only recourse. The American Provinces rebelled at the very idea that they too should be faced with taxation to help pay for war debts. It was like telling the world that they would rebel before they would pay a cent. So, under such leaders as smuggler Sam Adams, and others of his kind, war came to be a way of life.

1843 March 3 Peter Amey's wife died — fever
1863 July 17 Michael Amey's wife died
1863 Apr 8 Old Mrs. John Amey died.
1872. Mar. 17 David Amey died aged 29 Consumption
1865 June 9 Miss Harriet John died Hospital
1873 Dec. 17 Nicholas Amey died Consumption age 76
1875 Nov 3 Grants Amey found dead on Block Pond
1877 Apr. 19 Michael Amey Died — 75.
1874 Apr 13 Mrs Peter Amey Junior died.
1875 Dec 5 Peter Amey Esq died
1848 Aug 15 John Amey senr Died
1827 Aug 1 Mrs Peter Amey first wife

Sons + Dau U E

Amey Jonas of Ernesttown
Joseph of Ern., m. 13 Feb 1810 Elizabeth Shibley. O.C 7 Feb 1809
Israel of Ern, mar. Elizabeth Thomas O.C. 30 Jan 1808
Sarah, mar. 14 Nov 1811, Theophilus Lockwood O.C. 26 Jan 1808
John, of Ern.. O.C. 25 Feb 1812
Hannah, mar David Boyce of Ern. O.C 25 Feb 1812, 1 Sept 1834
(Penciled note: David Amey mar. Hannah Boyce ?)
Rachel, mar. 18 Nov 1788, Abraham Snyder of Ern. Ld. Bd Certs 29/5 Ernesttown
Evah, mar. 12 Feb 1788 Christian Abrahams of Ern. Ld Bd Certs. 8/9 Thurlow.

Amey, Nicholas, of Ernesttown
Mary, mar 20 Feb 1812, John, son of Peter Assialtine U.E. O.C. 23 Nov., 1816
Nicholas of Ern.. mar. 10 March 1812 Mary Snider O.C. 16 June 1819.
Abraham, of Ern.. mar. Charity Seager. O.C. 7 June 1800
David of Ern., mar. Catharine Snider. O.C 26 Jan 1808
Joseph of Ern., mar. ~~28 Nov., 1811 Mary Baker.~~ O.C. 16 29 Aug 1817 Phebe Combes. O.C 26 Jan 1808
Peter of Ern., mar 28 Nov 1811 Mary Baker. O.C. 16 Feb 1811
Elizabeth. mar. John Snyder of Ernesttown L.B. Certs 27/5 Ernesttown
John of Ernesttown. Ld Bd. Certs 13/3 Camden.

Martin Slover of Ernest[illegible] (mar. Blondina, dau John Emigh she b 14 July 1745, Dutchess Co.
Elizabeth, mar. John Loughlin of Ern., O.C. 25 Feb 1806
Martin of Ern., mar. Hannah Loughlin. O.C. 29 Jan 1808.
John of Ern., L. Bd. Certs 18/7 Ernesttown
Rachel, mar. Herman See of Ern. O.C. 17 Nov 1797.

1 Johan Nicholas Emigh, a Palatine (Emich, Emigh, Amey)
see McWalters "The Book of Names". Most of his children
bapt in Lutheran Churches
wife Anna Catherine Mettler
First formed in Dutchess Co N Y as Nicolaus Eemeig in tax
list of 17 Jan 1718, then of Beekman
Issue children
1 Anna Maria b 22 Apr 1715 mar Peter Lossing, Jr
2 John bapt 7 Apr 1717 (see below)
3 Lawrence b 6 Feb 1719 mar. Anna Maria Booken
4 Johan Nicholas b 30 Nov 1720, mar Eva
5 Henry bap. 29 July 1722, mar. Sarah Flagler
6 Philip mar Gertrude Lossing
7 Eva mar. Peter Jansen
8 Hans Jury bap. 2 Apr 1727 mar Eva
9 Catherine bap. 21 Sept 1729.

John (2) Emigh (son of Johan Nicholas) born either in Ulster or Dutchess
Christened in the Kingston (Ulster Co) Dutch Church 7 April 1717
Mar 7 Aug 1743, as Johannis Emeig to "Annetje de Langer"
in the Freshkill Dutch Church. She was dau of Jonas de
Langen and Blandina Peerson De Lange
They moved to the Halfmoon district of Saratoga County
"probably a few years before the Revolutionary War."
John Emig died there 24 May 1801. He was buried two miles
northwest of Mechanicville, Saratoga County, his stone bearing
the above death date as well as his age 83 years
His will proved 25 June 1801 at Saratoga Springs. 21 names
all ten of his children (Have will of son Jonas U E)
They are
1. Catherine b. 14 April 1744 in Dutchess Co., mar 1st Peter Lane
+ 2nd John Moon
2 Blandina b. 14 July 1745; mar. Martin Shover
3 Jonas (below)
4 Nicholas b 1 Dec 1748 in Dutchess Co (below)
5 Mary mar. Michael Overacker
6. Elizabeth mar. Michael Ewing of Philipstown
7 Cornelia " Francis Fritts

8 John mar. Elizabeth
9 Rachel " Richard Vincent.
10. Joseph " Charity

Jonas (3) Amey (John 2, John Nicholas 1) b in Dutchess Co N.Y.
Documents show that he lived in Saratoga, Albany Co N.Y. & joined the British Army in 1776, at Crown Point, as did his brother, Nicholas, and served until the end of the war. He was a guide for Gen. Burgoyne. His wife was Eva (possibly Blaker?). He made a petition in 1834 (Died Nov 25, 1836)

Children
1 Rachel mar Abraham Snider
2 Eva " Christian Abrams
3 Sarah of Ernestown, spinster in 1808.
4 Jonas mar. 5 Oct 1809 Elizabeth Bonce
5 Joseph " Elizabeth Shibley
6 David " 5 April 1811 Hannah Bonce
7 Israel mar Elizabeth Thomas; d. 18 Feb 1865.
8 Hannah bap 4 Sept 1789; mar. David Bonce
9 John bap 4 Sept 1789; mar. Elizabeth Hogle; d 17 Dec 1861

Nicholas (3) Amey (John 2, John Nicholas 1) b 1 Dec 1748 in Dutchess Co. Made application for land as a U.E. Loyalist on 30 Sept 1787. Lived at Machiche in 1783
Paper in Can. Arch. dated 19 Feb 1813 states that he had been settled on E½ Lot 20, now 21, in 1st Conc. Ern. since the first settlement
(d. 10 Feb 1836 J.C. Clark Diary)
His bible shows his marriage in 1769 to Margaret Stover

Children
1. Elizabeth b. 16 Sep 1770 in Albany Co N.Y., mar John Snider
2 John b. 10 Oct 1772 mar. Mary Grant.
3. Evan
4 Adam b 28 Sep 1776
5 Abraham b 22 Nov 1778 mar. Charity Seager
6. Sarah b 5 Jan 1781; mar. Theophilus Lockwood
7 Joseph b 15 Jan 1783, mar 1° Sarah Smith; 2° Phebe Coombs; 3 Elizabeth Shibley; 4° Elizabeth Baker.
8. David b. 8 Aug 1785 at Ernestown, Ont.; mar Catherine Snider

9. Peter b. 21 July 1787, at Ernestown. mar Mary Baker; d 16 Dec 1878
10 Mary b. 17 June 1789 do mar John Carolstine
11. Nicholas b. 24 Oct 1791 do mar 10 Mar 1812 Mary Snider;
d. 26 Aug 1854 aged 63; his wife Mary, d 14 July 1866 ae 75 (bur
Loyalist Cemetery

THE AMEY FAMILY.

Most people do not realize that many of our Loyalist pioneers were related to one another before they came to settle along the Bay of Quinte. One good instance comes readily to mind. The two brothers, Jonas and Nicholas Amey, had married sisters while still in the Saratoga settlement of New York. And when they came to Canada early in the American Revolutionary days, they were accompanied by Martin Stover, their brother-in-law, who had already married their sister, Blondina Amey, and whose sisters were their wives, Margaret, wife of Nicholas, and Eva, wife of Jonas. And, furthernore, when it is known that both families had originated in the Palatinate of West Germany, it is likely that inter-relationship between the two families had been a way of life for generations.

The Palatine German Principality in Western Germany, lying astride the Rhine River between France and Prussia, had long been the battlefield of Europe. Death, destruction of property, rape, and theft of livestock had become common occurrences for several generations. And end came in 1708 when Queen Anne of England displayed her sympathy for their plight, when she offered them homes in England and its colonies. Many unhappy families availed themselves of this kind offer of a new and happy life. They made their way to Rotterdam, Holland, where ships were made available to transport them across the North Sea to England. More that thirteen thousand persons made the crossing in the course of a few years. Then, by further arrangement, many of these refugees were transported across the Atlantic Ocean to the American colony of New York. Here they were given employment of producing tar for the use of the British Navy. They were accommodated in camps along the lower Hudson River, mainly in Dutchess County.

In the Second Party, which left Rotterdam for England, on 23rd May, 1709, were Johan Nicolaes Eemig, an unmarried man, and Andries Stoffer, with two

children. These two persons became the progenitors of the Amey and Stover families of Ernesttown Township.

Johan Nicolaes Eemig married Anna Catharina Muller shortly after his arrival in America. They were living in Dutchess County, New York, where his name appears in a tax list, dated 17 January, 1718, as "Necoise Eemeig." They were the parents of the following eight children:

1. Anna Maria, born 22 April, 1715, married Peter Lossing, Jr.
2. John, baptized 7 April, 1718.
3. Lawrence, born 6 February, 1719. He married Anna Maria Booken, and they are known as the parents of the first wife of Conrad Sills, also a Loyalist, who settled in Fredericksburgh Township in 1784.
4. Johan Nicholas, born 30 November, 1720, and married to Eve Stover.
5. Philip, married to Gertrude Lossing.
6. Eve, who married Peter Jenson.
7. Hans Jury, baptized 2 April. 1727. He married Eva -----.
8. Catherine, baptized 21 September, 1729.

John (Johan Nicholas)(noted above), the first son, was born along the Lower Hudson River, and was baptized 7 April, 1718, at the Dutch Reformed Church in Kingston, New York. He married, on 7th August, 1743, as "Johannes Emeg", to Annettje de Langen in the Dutch Reformed Church in Fishkill, New York. Annettje was the daughter of Jonas De Lange and Blandina Peerson De Lange.

John and his wife and children removed to the Halfmoon district of Saratoga County, New York, about 1766, when this area was opened for settlement, following the conquest of Canada. Here John died on May 24th, 1801, and was buried a few miles south of Mechanicville, where his tombstone records his age as 83 years.

Their children numbered ten, almost all of whom were born before the exodus to Saratoga. They were:

1. Catherine, born 14 April, 1744, in Dutchess County, married. first, Peter Lane, a Loyalist soldier, and, second, John Moon.
2. Blondina, born 14 July, 1745, married Martin Stover, a Loyalist who settled in Ernesttown Township on the Bay of Quinte.
3. Jonas, named for his maternal grandfather, also became a Loyalist settler in Ernesttown. He married Eve Stover (see below).
4. Nicholas, born 1 December, 1748, in Dutchess County. He married in 1769, Margaret Stover, a sister of Eva, his brother's wife (see below).
5. Mary, married Michael Overacher.
6. Elizabeth, married Michael Erring of Philipstown.
7. Cornelia, married Francis Fritts.
8. John who married Elizabeth -----.
9. Rachel, married Michael Vincent.
10. Joseph married Charity -----.

John Amey and his young family were very busy for the next decade, clearing the land, erecting homes, and, incidentally, finding wives and hunbands, along the Upper Hudson River. They were still busy on the land when the clouds of war darkened the sky. They had observed the rebel forces proceedimg northward to conquer Canada, if possible, and to occupy Montreal while awaiting the fall of Quebec before the rebel attacks by General Montgomery. When the assault failed and Montgomery was killed, the rebels were debating the next move. Unexpectedly, the move came from General Carleton who led an attack on the discouraged rebels. Retreat towards Montreal, urged on by Carleton, did not end until the rebels reached Ticonderoga, while the pursuers rested at Crown Point.

Carleton's arrival at Crown Point served as a signal to a group of eager British supporters in Saratoga County. This party of eighty-three young men, under the leadership of the Jessup brothers, prepared to set out for Crown Point. The rebels, hearing of their intentions by the grape vine, attempted to prevent them. But, by travelling a devious route, the Jessup party succeeded in making their way through the woods for 37 miles to Crown Point. Here they met Carleton on the 4th of November, 1776, and offered their services.

In this party were a number of young men who would ultimately become pioneer settlers in Ernesttown Township in 1784. Among them were the Amey brothers, Jonas and Nicholas, as well as their brother-in-law, Martin Stover, the husband of their sister, Blondina. When they left their homes late in October little did they think that they would never return to the land they had cleared and the homes that they had built.

After their reception by Carleton, Jessup and his followers proceeded to Canada where they spent the winter, so I believe, at Chateauguay. During the winter the men were arranged into companies, and the budding regiment was known as the King's Loyal Americans.

In the spring of 1776 a British fleet arrived at Quebec. With it came British and German mercenaries under the command of General Burgoyne. Its arrival hastened the retreat of the rebel army which had failed to capture the citadel. On its tail followed General Carleton with the successful defenders of Quebec, as has been related above.

In the following spring Burgoyne set out with his troops up the St. Lawrence and across Lake Champlain. Its aim was to proceed down the Upper Hudson River and to unite with a second force which was to ascend the Hudson from New York. Burgoyne's advance was slow. He was a long distance from his source of supplies. His advance was further slowed by the defeat of the

attempt to obtain supplies in Bennington. The British finally came face to face with the enemy at Stillwater, a few miles south of Saratoga. Burgoyne's army held the field, but his progress was at a stand still. Supplies were becoming short; winter was approaching; and Quebec was two hundred miles away. To add to his worries, the enemy had his army surrounded. There was nothing to do but to capitulate, which he did on 18th October. By the terms of surrender, those Americans who had joined the British were allower to return to Canada, but were not to carry arms during the remainder of the conflict.

Among the numerous Loyal men who retired to Canada were the Amey brothers and their brother-in-law, Martin Stover. For the next two years they were busily engaged in non-military duties---building roads, erecting barracks, and similar duties. This continued until it was discovered that the Americans had broken the terms of capitulation. Considering that this fact released the British to do the same, the Loyalists were reformed in regiments. Jessup's King's Loyal Americans became known as the Loyal Rangers, and continued so to serve until the end of the war.

In the meantime, back on the farm all was not good. The rebel committies had confiscated the farm, its buildings, the stock, the crop, farm implements, as well as the contents of the home. Only the bare necessities were allowed the wife and children. Everything was sold at auction, and the money was used to prosecute the war. Presently, theenemy realized that it was costing too much to feed the wives and children. The answer was to allow them to go to their husbands and let the British feed them. Permission was granted and they were shipped down Lake Champlain, under flags of truce, and turned over to British outposts.

It was thus, in the summer of 1778 that the Amey wives and children reached St. John's, Canada, and joined their husbands. ~~Each family had two~~

H.C. Burleigh Papers

Amey (cont)

UNIVERSITY ARC
2324
LOCATOR
BOX 1d/53
FILE 20